

THE N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
of the
Numismatic Association of Southern California



Official Seal

2nd QUARTER

Twelfth Year — 1970

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Plans are well under way now to make our SENSATIONAL SIXTEENTH the numismatic happening of 1971. Quality which has become the NASC's trademark across the country will be the keynote-----a fine auction, outstanding exhibit displays, educational meetings, a forum featuring internationally known numismatists and an outstanding bourse area will again make us the hosts of the coast for the SENSATIONAL SIXTEENTH.

August is vacation time for many of us-----it is also the month that is highlighted by the Canadian Numismatic Association's annual convention in Halifax, Nova Scotia and the American Numismatic Association's convention in St. Louis, Mo. This is a fine opportunity to visit, vacation and enjoy your hobby. Many of your NASC officers and members will be in attendance at both events-----why not join us.

The NASC Money Museum, under our Curator Ernie Hood has continued to grow and expand; it is well worth a visit to the Museum in the Union Bank at 5th & Figueroa Sts., Los Angeles, to see how extensive our collections are becoming. Through the gracious courtesy of Myron McClafflin we now have a museum brochure to not only publize the Money Museum, but also listing all of our member clubs and where and when they meet.

Our hobby is a grass-roots organization; the NASC can only be successful if our member clubs are successful-----the representatives, the directors, officers and most importantly the workers, come from these clubs. Our local coin clubs are the school rooms that create beginning collectors, that graduate numismatists, that helps the professional dealers and provides the officers and leaders of both our regional and national organizations. SUPPORT AND PARTICIPATE IN YOUR LOCAL COIN CLUB: YOUR SUCCESS IS OUR SUCCESS.

Jim Belton

BIRD OF PARADISE

By C.J. WEAVER

The year 1894 ushered in a scintillating numismatic achievement, the bird of paradise coins of the German New Guinea Company of the following denominations: gold — twenty and ten marks; silver — five, two, one and half marks; bronze — ten pfennigs, 1894. The obverse of the five mark coin is completely filled by a bird of paradise. The magnificent plumage appears in all its wondrous beauty. This splendid bird appears with raised wings, standing upon a long branch with its head turned looking upward and backward.

The reverse follows conventional lines and bears a handsome wreath of New Guinea palm. Above the wreath and between it and the rim of the coin in small lettering is the inscription NEW-GUINEA COMPAGNIE, and in the field within the

wreath in four lines 5/NEU-GUINE MARK 1894. Below the wreath, underneath the bow of ribbon by which is tied, is the letter A, the Berlin mint-mark. Specimens of the fauna and flora of New Guinea are fittingly expressed.

The artist who produced this superlatively beautiful work was Emil Wiegand, 1837-1906, the great German medallist and coin engraver who became chief medalist at the Berlin mint in 1887. His bird of paradise on the New Guinea coin is perhaps the greatest of the monuments of his genius that were sought for and prized by art lovers, numismatists and collectors in all parts of the world. During Great War I the new Australian Administrator seized the bulk of these beautiful coins and melted them down to be converted into British currency.

100 Pfennig = 1 Mark
Coinage obsolete.



- Copper
- 1 1 Pfennig 1894.....
 - 2 2 Pfennig 1894.....
- Silver
(Same Type as 10 Pf. Copper)
- 4 1½ Mark 1894.....
 - 5 1 Mark 1894.....
 - 6 2 Mark 1894.....
 - 7 5 Mark 1894.....

Copper



- 3 10 Pfennig 1894.....

Gold

(Similar Type)

- 8 10 Mark 1895.....
- 9 20 Mark 1895.....

LUNDY ISLAND AND ITS COINAGE

By ALAN G. BARKER

Lundy, 1,000 acre island situated in the Bristol Channel twelve miles from Hartland Point, on the Devon coast, is the strangest and least known of the islands of Britain. Earliest records show that the Vikings who crossed the Atlantic in their dragon ships took a liking to the island and named it "Lunde" or "Puffin Island", because of the number of puffins, peculiar seabirds, that inhabited the island. The first book on Lundy was written in Icelandic, and others were written in Latin and Welsh. These languages were in use on the island long before the King's English was employed. King Stephen gave Lundy Island to the Montmerency family. The English and Irish branches of his family were called De Marisco. The first, Sir Jordan de Marisco, came to Lundy about the year 1150, and his family ruled the island for approximately 135 years. These dates cannot be certain as the records were sent to London, and were destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. Sir Jordan fell out with King Henry the Second who wanted to give the island to the Knights Templars. King Richard the Lion Heart was too busy crusading in the Holy Land to be bothered with Lundy, but King John, who was reigning in his absence, tried to disinherit the Marisco's, and finally told them to get out.

During this period in English history so much violence took place

that the Lords of the land had to make their home fortresses. Lundy was no exception, and its fortress ranked high in comparison with those of the mainland. It had a massive tower, deep ditches, a drawbridge, a wall nine feet thick surrounding it, and a precipice on one side, over which undesired people could be thrown on the rocks below. For a moat it had seven miles of sea, and stone throwing machines provided the fortification. So strong was the defence of the island that when King John told them to get out the De Marisco's replied "come and get us." But about fifty years later the De Marisco's went too far and took part in a plot to murder Henry the Third. The plot failed, and Henry was avenged by declaring the island forfeit to the Crown. For nearly forty years the aggressive tendencies of the islanders were held in check by Royal governors.

During the reign of Edward the first, Lundy was restored to Royal favor. In 1326 Edward the Second tried to escape the wrath of his rebellious barons by fleeing there, but was driven ashore, by a gale, on to the Welsh coast, and died in the dungeons of Berkeley castle.

The next Governor of Lundy was Thomas Bushell, a Devon silver-miner. He was appointed to the position by Charles the First. He re-fortified the old castle and then turned to plundering passing ships.

When Bushell passed on there came another notorious character, Thomas Benson, who rented the island for £60 a year. Benson contracted to transport convicts to Maryland. The contract stipulated that he should convey the convicts overseas, and this he did by taking them to Lundy where they were forced to labour on the construction works of the island. Stone walls built by the convicts still quarter the island. Thomas Benson then took to smuggling and became the most notorious of his kind in the west country. He went as far as to fire on all ships approaching the island without dipping their colors. He finally hatched a plot to land a cargo at dead of night, then to scuttle the ship and collect insurance. When his escapade was discovered he fled to Portugal. He was said to have hidden his treasure in a cave below the castle.

In 1625 Turkish corsairs stormed the island under the nose of Britain and took off some of the inhabitants and during Queen Anne's reign French marauders captured it and turned it into their headquarters for privateering.

About 1700, a Dutch party came ashore for supplies and milk for their sick captain, or so they said. After staying in the cove a few days the crew announced the death of the captain, with the request to bury him ashore. After the service in the church, the seamen asked to be left alone with their dead captain. The islanders did as requested, and a few moments later, the whole ship's company emerged from the church, armed to the teeth, and headed by the "dead" captain, they killed or made prisoners

their hosts, and carried off most of the cattle. The "coffin" had been full of arms.

Lundy's history varied between sovereign rights and piratical until 1836 when the island became known as the "Kingdom of Heaven" after its owner, the Reverend H. H. Heaven. The cleric made many improvements. He built a substantial twelve-roomed house at Mill which commended a beautiful view. In this house resides the island's present owner, Mr. Martin Harman, who bought Lundy in 1930. Mr. Harman is the only "King" on the island side of Royalty in the British Isles and owes his allegiance to King George. Because of feudal charters the overlord has strange rights and privileges. He can deny anyone the right to land or to fish a certain distance off shore. He issues his own stamps, does not levy and tax, and can land goods free of custom, besides being the overlord he possesses some of the finest granite in the world, used in early Victorian days in the construction of the Victoria Embankment along the Thames.

Mr. Harman worked his way up from an office boy to the controller of the companies worth £14,000,000 in 1930. Mr. Harman was charged under the Coinage Act of 1870 for issuing illegal coins known as puffins and half-puffins. He lost his appeal and was fined £5, and 15 guineas.

A Lundy directory would contain the names of eleven people, six lighthouse keepers, and thirty farmers. The largest number of people living on the island at any

as about fifty. There were three lighthouses, but one is now a radio station. There is only one store. Rabbits are in abundance.

During excavations, the skeletons of giants were dug up, one being 2 feet 2 inches long. These are believed to be the first inhabitants of the island. The island is now a bird sanctuary, and 145 different species of birds have been known to either breed on or visit the island. The abundant breeding birds on the island are blackbacked gulls, puffins, guillemots, kittiwakes, razorbills, shags, gannets, shearwaters, and oystercatchers. Before the war approximately 1000 pairs of birds were breeding on Lundy. Japanese deer, wild ponies and goats are also found on the island. Lundy can be toured in four hours. There are no police, lawyers, or doctors.

During its very chequered career Lundy has had two issues of coins, both of which are surrounded by circumstances which lend them more than usual interest. In the time of Charles the First in 1642, Parliament had declared open war on the King, and for some years Thomas Mordaunt who was in charge of the mint at Aberystwith, had to move his coining equipment first to Newbury, then to Oxford, and again to Bristol. After the capture of Bristol Parliament in September, 1645, Mordaunt, who was also Governor of Lundy Island, used this island as a mint, and he is believed to have set up his mint equipment there; probably the old Marisco castle, which he is known to have had put in repair at this time. The coins struck at Lundy were

the half-crown, shilling, sixpence and groat of 1645 and 1646, of the same type as those struck at Bristol, and have the letters A and B as privy mark or in the field. These also exist with an additional half-groat dated 1646, without the letter A or B. The general design of these coins for the half-crown shows the King on horseback facing left, crown very flat, sword leaning forward. The reverse has in the field the legend RELIG. PORT. LEG. ANG. LIBER. PAR. and the date 1645 or 1646. The legend in full reads "Religio Protestantium, Leges Angelia, Libertas Parliamenti", and these coins are usually called "Declaration type". This was the King's "Declaration", made to the Privy Council at Wellington in Shropshire on 19th September, 1642, when he stated that he would "preserve the Protestant religion, the known laws of the lands and the just privileges and freedom of Parliament." Both obverse and reverse of the coins have the usual legends around. The smaller denominations have a similar legend, further abbreviated, and a bust only of the King, instead of the mounted figure.



LUNDY LIGHTS AND LEADS

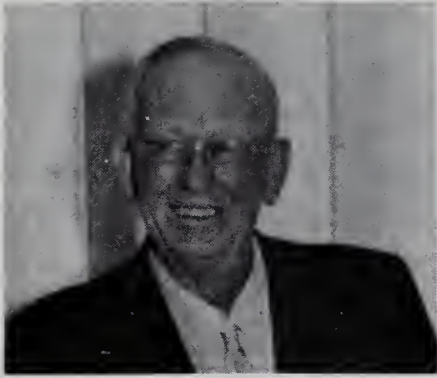
Bronze

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1 | ½ Puffin 1929..... |
| 2 | 1 Puffin 1929..... |

Cont'd on Page 7

COLLECTOR PROFILE

By Peggy Borgolte



C.A. "Slim" Dunbar is no stranger or newcomer to numismatics, born in 1897 in Argenta, (meaning silver, now Little Rock) Arkansas. During the first thirteen years of life he attended school in thirteen different States in the East and Middle West until his family settled in Oklahoma.

His first employment was as a railroad machinist in Oklahoma until a strike in 1921 when he moved to California where he was employed as an auto mechanic. During the depression in the 1930's he sold insurance and during that time he received three 2½ dollar gold pieces as insurance premium payments. Slim was bitten by the numismatic bug in the 1930's by the Monroe Doctrine Commemorative Half Dollar, which is a story in itself, maybe we can talk Slim into writing it for the Quarterly. Slim tells me that during the 1930's the most difficult coin in the Lincoln Cents was the "1922 plain." His first coin purchase was an 1870 Pattern half dollar which he still owns and refuses to sell.

In 1957 Slim organized the Southern Hub Coin Club, served as

its first president, in 1963 served president and this year is again president. Several months later opened his coin shop in Inglewood California, where one of his numismatic innovations was the coin board that is found in many shops today. With all of this he found the time to help organize Lawndale Coin Club and serve General Chairman during the organization period. He has been president of Culver City Coin Club and president twice of Bay Cities Coin Club, vice president of the '49'ers Coin Club, 2nd vice president, Torrance Coin Club. He has served as board member of most of the clubs in the area. He closed his coin shop three and a half years ago, but remains active in numismatics.

Slim is one of the original group that organized our own N.A.S.C. He related to me, the first discussion took place at the home of Karl Braard. There were four persons present the next meeting nine were present however the idea of a Southern California Association was Karl Braard's. Slim is Charter Member No. 1 Life Member No. 5 of N.A.S.C. He served as exhibit chairman of the first convention; member of the board of governors, vice president, president-elect and was president 1959. Slim was general chairman for the 1958 American Numismatic Association convention held in Los Angeles. He is the founder of our N.A.S.C. Quarterly, the first issue, Vol. No. 1, is dated, July 1959.

Since his term as president he has served as bourse chairman

elected board member until 1964, club representative continually, in 1969 a member of the grievance committee and this year chairman of that committee. In 1969 Slim received his 25 year membership pin from ANA, he has been a member of the California State Numismatic Association since 1956 and is a member of numerous other organizations.

A widower since 1952, Slim is the father of two sons and two daughters, the proud grandfather of twelve children, great grandfather of two children, and he told me, looking forward to an increase in the number of great grandchildren.

With the extent of his great interest and activity, it is no wonder that Slim is regarded as one of the most dedicated and popular figures in Southern California Numismatics.

Continued from Page 5

The other issue of coins took place in 1929 when Martin Coles Harman announced that he had become "King" of Lundy, which had become a Sovereign State! He then proceeded to issue bronze coins bearing his own head, in denominations called one puffin and half-puffin, corresponding to penny and half-penny. The whole puffin bird is shown on the one puffin coin, and a "bust" only of the bird on the half-puffin. Coins are edge lettered LUNDY LIGHTS AND LEADS.

The mint of these coins is not known. For this illegal issue, contrary to British law, Harman was prosecuted, as noted above, and after the dismissal of his appeal, Lundy's second numismatic venture was ended.



OFFICERS & BOARD MEMBERS Left to right: back row - Vice-Pres. W.O. Wissleod, Boord, P. Borgolte; M. Klimon; Corr.Sec. J.J. Woldorf; Boord, W. Snyder, Armondo Ojedo, M. Singer, G. Greene, M. McCloflin. Front Row: Treo. E. Lenhert; Pres. J.L. Betton; Pres.-Elect. Ben Abelson, Rec. Sec. M. Fishgold.

"FABULOUS FIFTEENTH" CONVENTION MEDAL



OFFICIAL N.A.S.C. SEAL



LOS ANGELES FAMOUS
"ANGEL'S FLIGHT"



Pictured above are Dr. Carl B. Younger and Ed McClung who were responsible for the First in the N.A.S.C. medal series. With permission of N.A.S.C. they caused the medal to be struck in time for the "Fabulous Fifteenth" Convention. Showing their Philatelic-Numismatic-Combination (PNC) Cover they furnished the following mintage figures. Medals struck in .999 Pure Silver 100: Struck in Golden Bronze 1125: Struck in Copper 825. The bronze and silver medals were placed on sale at the Convention. The Copper medals were all inserted in an especially prepared PNC cover and postmarked on the first day of the Convention.

THE FIRST DAY-FIRST ISSUE STORY

When the U.S. Government announced that they were going to produce a newly designed half dollar to honor our late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, millions of Americans started making plans to get the coin on its first day of issue. One of these citizens, John Miles Baker, decided that he would like to prove postally that the coins he planned to get were actually released on that historic day. Due to excessive demand for the coins, he was only able to get two on their first day of issue. He glued the coins to the upper right-hand area of two envelopes, which were addressed both to and from him.

He then sought to send the two covers by registered mail to himself with the registration to confirm that each coin was actually affixed to the envelope on the coin's first day of issue, March 24, 1964. James Hanacek, Northfield, Ohio Postmaster, phoned the Cleveland district Postal Dept. seeking approval of this strange postmarking request. It was suggested that Mr. Hanacek phone the U.S. Postal Department in Washington. After a lengthy discussion with that department, permission was finally granted to postmark the two covers and thus a new phase of collecting was born which weds the world's two largest collecting hobbies - numismatics and philatelics.

During the following two months,

Mr. Baker purchased 1,000 more of the Kennedy halves, affixed them to envelopes and had them registered and postmarked, using the John F. Kennedy Commemorative 5-cent stamp on its first day of issue, May 29, 1964. (These covers are now called the "Forerunner" or issue No. "0.")

Collector enthusiasm for these covers motivated Mr. Baker to pursue the formation of his hobby which honors coins on their first day of issue in the same way stamps have been honored for so many years. Seeking a better climate, he and his wife Linda, moved to San Clemente, California. There he met Hal Silene, owner of Hal's Coins and Stamps. Together, Mr. Baker, Mr. Silene and several of their friends formed a company named "99," after their street address, to pursue the establishment of this hobby. Their basic purpose was to honor the first day of issue of coins and they hoped they would have the good fortune of finding both a coin and a stamp released on the same day in the future, which would enable them to make a cover with dual firsts.

The first of the First day-First issue covers to be produced by the group commemorated the first day of issue of the 1965 British Churchill Crown. This cupro-nickel, 5-shilling coin was released through banks world-wide on October 11, 1965, enabling them to use a San Clemente,

California cancellation with the U.S. 5-cent Churchill commemorative postage stamp.

A First day-First issue cover is a coin and cover combination wherein the cover is postmarked on the first day of coin issue or striking. A first issue coin is then placed and

sealed inside this cover so that the obverse and reverse are visible. Only valid and acceptable postmarks for the First day-First issue cover are those struck on the first day in an officially designated area of the coin's issuance.



INTRODUCING OUR YOUNGEST MEMBER

Pictured above is Jamie F. Silver, the youngest member to join during the Fabulous Fifteenth Convention. Jamie, grandson of Jean and Fred Silver, well known southern California coin dealers of Sherman Oaks. Shown with Jamie is your editor, Ed McClung, and the proud grandfather, Fred Silver.

BOARD MEETING DATES

JUNE 28, SEPTEMBER 27, DECEMBER 6

and

FEBRUARY 7, 1971

A FEMALE BELLA SLAVE and TIMBUKTU

Research and written by

LEONA KOHL



LEONA KOHL



View of exatic 20th century Timbuktu



Cameroon 1 Franc 1943
Obv. "Free French Administration".
No LIBRE



Cameroon 50 Francs 1960
Obv. Independence Commemorative



Rev. 1 Franc 1943
"Cross of Lorraine".



Rev. 50 Francs 1960

Yes indeed, there really is a place called Timbuktu. The location is on the Southern fringe of the Sahara desert in Mali; formerly a part of French West Africa. However, as a youngster my attention was always attracted to the rather amusing appearance of my elders when hearing used the age old cliché "from here to Timbuktu". Seemingly, the speaker's face always expressed a sense of utter doubt, as if to say, "after all, there really isn't such a place".

Picture if you will, a barren and desolate inferno filled with countless dangers. Perhaps this most nearly describes Timbuktu as a trade settlement at the time of its founding in the early years of the 11th century. At this time it was only a well by a sand dune. Timbuktu lies where the lower Sahara desert and the river Niger meet and this location became the terminus of the great trans-Saharan caravan routes. As a point of interest, an old Catalan map dated 1373 A.D. shows Timbuktu located at the edge of the Sahara.

Just to the South a powerful negro race known as Songhai's, who were nomads of the desert, migrated from the Nile Valley some three centuries before, and founded a city called Gao. Then they became interested in the Tuareg section of Timbuktu as an outlet for trade.

Timbuktu's growing fame as a central point for trade with all the tribes of North and West Africa had quickly spread, even to 14th century Europe. Fabulous tales of gold, ivory and salt were plentiful in the market places of Timbuktu and shortly attracted adventurers from Spain and Italy.

In 1434 the Tuaregs captured Timbuktu, and some 35 years later Sonni Ali, a remarkable Monarch of Arabian descent

marched on Timbuktu and drove the Tuaregs back into the desert. After the death of Sonni Ali in 1492 A.D., his generals by the name of Mohammed otherwise called "Askia the great" seized the throne.

Timbuktu reached its zenith during the reign of Askia as he gave impetus to the growth of the Moslem community by conducting a holy war against the pagan Mossi, literally conquering tribes in that area. Askia Mohammed further took a direct hand in the appointment of important officials, thus Timbuktu became the dominant focal point for all traffic through the land.

Holy men and students from all over the Sudan came to the city mingled with merchants from all lands. Timbuktu by now had become a great city as the population is said to have reached about one million under the guiding hand of Askia. However, after the death of Askia the entire empire fell into a state of weakness. Unfortunately the population has steadily declined until the present time. Now only about 6,000 residents remain to confound the imagination of an occasional stranger. As the decline increased the power of the Sultan of Morocco, desiring a better outlet for his desert patrols seized control of the vast area surrounding this rich trade center. Timbuktu had now regained its former status and for a second time flourished under the guidance of a powerful ruler. Even then the history of Timbuktu reveals that the town continued to change hands, time after time throughout the rest of its history. The importance of Timbuktu as a growing merchant city has by this time, become well established.

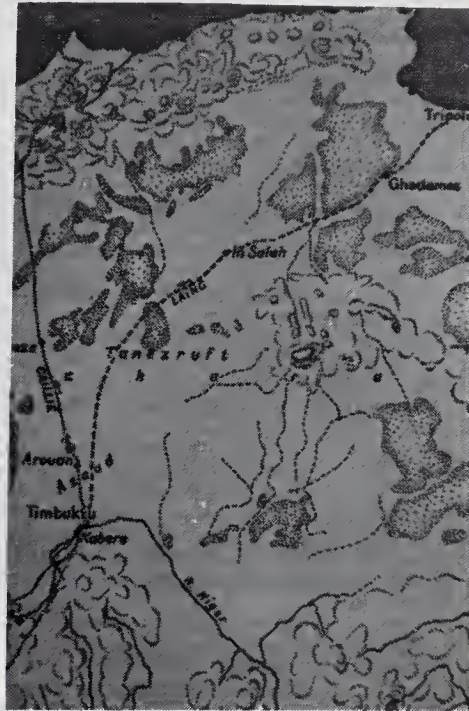
By the turn of the 19th century there was a total of eighteen de-

European explorers, who, intrigued by stories of wealth and adventure, turned their steps toward braving unknown dangers which lay before Timbuktu; all but two failed to reach their destination. Up to this time important caravan trails were rather undefined, and only the most skilled Arabic merchants seemed to possess the ability to overcome such a harrowing voyage, as all travellers were soon exposed to the mercy of a scorching and relentless desert with an ever present threat of encountering a terrifying sand storm. And from time to time caravaners were harassed and even slaughtered by plundering nomadic tribesmen. Even then, those who successfully overcame such hazards were further faced with the constant threat of a diminishing water supply for man and beast of burden. Having once reached their destination, the profits of trade appeared to be well earned.

Mungo Park, an Englishman was one of the first European explorers to reach the city port on the Niger in 1806, however, hostile native Tuaregs forced him on his way when only 8 miles from his destination. Mungo Park died on his return in the rapids on the lower Niger. The route by water originated at Port Arcourt on the South Atlantic coast of Africa.

The first of two successful European explorers to reach Timbuktu, by trail was Major Gordon Laing of the British Military. Laing blazed his trail from Tripoli in Libya through this sun scorched land of nomads. However, he was actually the 17th European to make the attempt to reach this outpost of civilization. Sixteen other explorers including Mungo Park had preceeded the major and had perished in the desert

wastelands at the hands of marauding nomadic tribesmen. Major Gordon Laing reached the town but was murdered on his way home by his escort and everything he had vanished along with his papers.



Map showing routes traveled by Laing and Caille through the Sahara to Timbuktu.

Had Major Laing returned safely to England, this center might have become a part of the British overseas Empire.

There, stands today, a plaque. It reads, To Major Alexander Gordon Laing. 2nd West India Regiment. "First European to reach Timbuktu 1825. Fell here in 1826. Erected in his honor and memory by the African Society, London 1930".

Then Rene Caille a young Frenchman succeeded in reaching Timbuktu in 1828, disguised as an Arab, he assumed the Mohammedan name of Abd-allahi. He stayed two weeks and returned to France to claim the prize of 10,000 francs offered by the Geographic Society of Paris for having been the first white man to reach Timbuktu. England denounced him

as a fraud and they persisted in attempts to explore the region. Shortly after his return home. His health and illusions shattered, Caille died of tuberculosis. During his voyage Caille reputedly pioneered a caravan trail extending from Tangiers in Morocco, traveling through the Sahara to Timbuktu.



Cowrie Shells

Center-Golden shell and Gold Ring shell

This city in the fastness of its desert isolation became a flourishing mecca in the nefarious practice of slave-trading. Slaves brought to Timbuktu were sold to merchants from every town throughout the North African coastal area. Some slaves were even exported to far off Egypt and Turkey. Thus we find human lives becoming barter as a medium of exchange. Some gold and silver coins from distant lands found ready hands waiting to be the receiver, while most natives displayed little or no interest for such trivials of unknown value. Aside from the inhumane practice of slave-trading the most popular trade commodities were in the nature of salt bars, followed by cowrie shells, colored beads, cheap

cloth, sugar, wax and ivory. The latter, while being an import and became an almost instant export eventually finding its way to European markets. For centuries cowrie was purchased by the elbow and the measurements were determined by a distance from fingertip to elbow. Sugar was purchased by the unweighed chunk. There was always a fine argument over the price between seller and the buyer. These methods are used today. Haggling in market place over a piece of sugar was always an individual proposition. Second only to salt, the use of cowrie shells from the Indian ocean as a medium of local exchange, enjoyed a rather high degree of respect. A limited number of manufacturers include weaving, leather articles, cottons and pottery.

French influence is still strong in Timbuktu dating from 1893 when the western Sudan came under control of France. Much later, (1960) the same area gained status as the Sudanese Republic, and a short time later, (Aug. 20, 1960) the Sudanese Republic broke up, forming several independent states. In the name, Republic of Mali was adopted and France recognized Mali's independence on September 26, 1960. Finally our "age old city" is now under the control of a national government. Several regional dialects are spoken in present day Mali, however the two principal languages are Arabic and French.

Possibly the influence of French coins on the commerce of Timbuktu was first noted in

when a series of three brass tokens were issued for West Africa and used as a medium of exchange. They were in values of 1, 5 and 10 francs, bearing the date 1883, and these tokens were issued 10 years before French conquest took place in 1893.

From this time forward, no doubt all French territorial coinage saw some degree of circulation in Timbuktu. And further it seems most likely that many of the early coins (1885-1898) of the former Anglo-Egyptian Sudan were brought by merchants to this trading center.



Obverse: French West Africa - 25 Francs 1957 Antelope type.



Reverse: 25 Francs - 1957. Stylized African Figure.

Various types of territorial coinage were struck in metals of brass, bronze, aluminum, aluminum-bronze, copper-nickel and finally pure nickel with the obverse of each displaying some form of the head of Republic including the date and the particular name of the territory. The main devise on the reverse displayed an antelope head, facing. Denominations range from 50 centimes to 100 francs depending on the area and period of coinage with the paper value appearing on each coin. Brass and bronze coins struck for the overseas territory that supported de Gaulle during World War II, displayed a Gallic cock along with the territories name on the obverse. The cross of Lorraine and value appear on the reverse.



Obverse: Togo 2 Francs 1924. Head of Liberty type.



Reverse: 2 Francs 1924. Value and inscription.



West African States 10 Francs 1966
Rev.- Type of No. 3.

Altogether, coins were struck for several areas in Greater French West Africa, such as Cameroon, (once part of the German West African Colony of Kamerun, later divided between Britain and France) Congo, Gabon, Chad and Togo. Also, three coins in values of 1 franc, struck in aluminum,, and 5 and 10 francs struck in aluminum-bronze were produced for general use in the autonomous republics of Dahomey, Sudan, Senegal, Haute Volta, Ivory Coast, Mauretania and Niger.

All French Africa Territorial coinage was produced at the Paris Mint with one exception. Those coins produced for de Gaulle under the "Free French Administration" were struck at the Pretoria Mint of South Africa as indicated by the letters S A appearing above the Cross of Lorraine with the engravers initials below. All coins struck at the Paris Mint have a milled edge while the pieces struck at Pretoria have a plain edge.

The name of the engraver or

his initials, mint marks and symbols to right and left were generally incorporated in the design of each coin struck at the Paris Mint.



Obverse: Republic of Mali - 25 Francs
1961. First Issue.



Reverse: Republic of Mali - 25 Francs
-1961

Three official denominations of aluminum coinage, consisting of 10 and 25 francs bearing a 1961 date have been issued for the Republic of Mali. There are also four issues of gold and one in silver that have recently appeared on the numismatic scene, and all are presently being considered in a controversial category. Therefore, a discussion as to the future of the coin of the realm will not be considered.

Centuries have passed along with the rule of Kings and Sultans, good and bad. Yet the largest Mosque in the town. Dyinguere Ber, built in the 14th century by a ruler of the Moslem Faith stands as a tribute to "Allah", remaining to this day as one of a very few landmarks of the city. Typical of African names, this great Sahara cross-road can be spelled in several ways and all seem to be proper.

It is said, "Timbuktu" derived its name from that of a Female Bella Slave by the name of Bouktou.



A Bella slave girl, not the girl written about, but an actual slave of present day Timbuktu.

"Tin" in the Taureg language means "the place", hence "Tinbuktu", thus "Timbuktu".

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

I am deeply grateful to the following authors for the knowledge

obtained from their publications.

Slaves of Timbuktu....first edition, 1961....by Robin Maugham

The Primitive City of Timbuktoo.... 1959....by Horace Miner

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THREE TESTS — When I want to speak let me think first. Is it true? Is it kind? Is it necessary? If not let is be left unsaid. — Babcock.

HISTORY OF THE LIBERTY BELL

By RODNEY COON

The Liberty Bell now stands in the Tower Hall of Independence Hall. The original Province Bell ordered to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was cast by Thomas Lister, Whitechapel, London, and reached Philadelphia in August, 1752. It bore an inscription from Leviticus XXV, 10; "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGH-OUT ALL THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF".

While being tested the bell, cracked. PASS and STOW, Philadelphia founders, recast the bell, adding 1½ ounces of copper to a pound of the metal to reduce brittleness. The new bell was ready in June 1753, and in September was cracked by a stroke of its clapper while it hung on a truss in the State house yard.

PASS and STOW again cast the bell. The bell was then hung in the wooden steeple of the State house, erected on top of the brick tower. Here it pealed when the Declaration Of Independence was signed. It became known as the LIBERTY BELL.

On September 18, 1777 when the British Army was about to occupy Philadelphia, the bell was moved in a baggage train of the American Army to Allentown, Pa., where it was hidden in the Lion's Church until June 27th, 1778. It was moved back to Philadelphia after the British left.

In July, 1781, the steeple became insecure and had to be taken down. The bell was lowered into the brick section of the tower. Here it was hanging in July, 1835 when it cracked while tolling for the funeral of Chief Justice John Marshall of the United States Supreme Court. Because of its association with the War of Independence it was not recast, but remained mute in this location until 1846, the year of the Mexican War when it was placed on exhibition in the Declaration Chamber of Independence Hall.

In 1876 it was placed in its old walnut frame in the towerhallway. In 1877 it was hung from the ceiling of the tower by a chain of thirteen links. It returned again to the Declaration Chamber and in 1896 taken back to the tower hall, where it occupied a glass case. In 1915 the case was removed, and it remains there today.

Taken from the
West Valley Coin Club Bulletin

THE COIN

Into my heart's treasury
I slipped a coin,
That time cannot rust
Nor a thief purloin;
Oh, better than the minting
Of a gold-crowned king
Is the safe-kept memory
Of a lovely thing.

COIN COLLECTING AND ANAT

By PEGGY BORGOLTE

Money is any material that by agreement is used as a common medium of exchange and for a measure of value. Many different items have been used to serve as money; slaves, cattle, tin, zinc, iron, platinum, silk, nails, tea, salt, tobacco, seashells, wampum, fish, bullets, sugar, soap, leather, gold, silver, copper, bronze, lead, brass, and jade. Even encased postage stamps.

Coins have been made in all shapes: round, square, irregular and even shaped like a knife or sword. The need for a convenient medium, with value of its own, led to coinage. The early coins were crude and shapeless and variously engraved. The Greeks issued coins of beautiful design and workmanship beginning about 300 B.C.

Coin collecting is almost as old as coins. Ancient rulers had collections under the supervision of a favored scholar. Wealthy men saved coins and gloated over them for their beauty and historical significance. Money changers saved strange coins they received in the course of their daily business; monasteries accumulated collections; Charlemagne is known to have been a collector. Even as our servicemen return from abroad with money, which many families save, so ancient families saved these souvenirs of the travels of their soldiers, whether from battlefields or from the Crusades or from strange sea voyages to distant lands.

The study of coins and medals

is a study of the history of the world. Coins and medals show the occurrence of events and are evidence of the facts of history, often corroborating written statements which might only be tradition or fable otherwise. Often the only way that we know how a famous hero or ruler looked, is from the portrait on a coin or medal.

Medals commemorating the destruction of Jerusalem, the birth of Israel are recorded incidents of history. Coins and medals tell of a people's defeat, introduction of laws, religious propaganda, sacrifices, self-praise by rulers, costumes of the ages, hats, heraldic emblems, mythology, revolutions, sieges, plots, murders, poetry, peace pacts, victories, discoveries, architecture and on and on.

Every constructive thought seems to call forth a destructive one. So in coinage we have counterfeiting or false coinage. From the beginning of coins, we have had counterfeits. Sometimes a ruler cheated his own people by making coins in his mint of an inferior grade. More often contemporaries imitated the current money for profit. We have also had counterfeit coins made solely for collectors, at a time when a particular series of coins was in demand.

The alteration of a coin, at one time, was generally the addition or removal of a mintmark or the change of one number to change the

date. Today counterfeiters are much more sophisticated with the advance of electronics, electroplate and electrotpe. Before the advent of these devices, in general you could tell a false coin from a true one by following certain rules. Some of these were, a false cast coin will show pit marks from air bubbles caused by the casting, and feel soapy to touch. A coin in doubt could be compared with a genuine coin or the picture. These rules along with many others no longer are always true.

Knowing this, reading in every publication of a numismatic nature, beware of counterfeits; what is the answer? Let us face the facts, how many can afford the equipment required, or to hire an expert metalurgist to check just his or her coins. All collectors have one or more valuable coins in their collections.

The answer is clear, a headquarters where authentication can be obtained at minor expense, and save collectors from being defrauded by the counterfeiter. Major numismatic organizations, coin clubs, dedicated, knowledgeable numismatists, and dealers are contributing to the American Numismatic Authentication Trust (ANAT). Your contribution is tax-deductible, help activate this much needed service. Are you a doer or a "Let George Do It?" Send your contribution to - ANAT trustees: Abe Kosoff, Box 4009, Palm Springs, Ca. 92262; Virgil Hancock, Box 936, Bellaire, TX 77401; John Pittman, 4 Acton St., Rochester, NY 14615.

FROM THE SECRETARY'S DESK

- If a Secretary writes a letter, it's too long.
- If she sends a Post Card, it's too short.
- If she doesn't send a Note, she's lazy.
- If she attends a Committee Meeting she's butting in.
- If she stays away, she's a shirker.
- If she duns a Member for dues, she's insulting.
- If she fails to collect dues, she's slipping.
- If she asks for advice, she's incompetent.
- If she does not, she's a bull head.
- If she writes reports complete, they are too long.
- If she condenses them, they're incomplete.
- If she talks on a subject, she's trying to run things.
- If she remains quiet, she's lost interest in the organization.
- Anyone interested in being Secretary

Anonymous.

WHICH ARE YOU?

- An attender or an absenter?
- A pillar or a sleeper?
- A wing or a weight?
- A power or a problem?
- A promoter or a provoker?
- A giver or a getter?
- A goer or a gadder?
- A doer or a deadhead?
- A booter or a buckner?
- A friend or a fault-finder?

X-RAY DIFFRACTION ANALYSIS OF ANCIENT COINS

By SOL TAYLOR

Without modern analytical methods, ancient coins could not be analyzed without doing irreparable damage to them. With x-ray fluorescence, neutron activation and emission spectrography techniques, coins can be accurately analyzed with little or no damage at all.

Emission spectrographic analysis involves removing a small core of the coin (usually through the rim) which is then heated to incandescence in an electric arc. The characteristic wavelengths of the composition metals and other ingredients are compared with known spectral lines. Although this method is very precise, it will do little good for the analysis of valuable or desirable coins, since it requires damaging the coin. It is useful in analyzing known or suspected counterfeits and coins damaged previously by soil, sea water, or clipping.

The neutron activation analysis method is non-damaging to coins. The coin is placed in a reactor where a flux of neutrons bombards the coin. Each excited nucleus emits an alpha or beta ray which can be detected by suitable equipment. This method can be useful in determining very minute concentrations of elements (as low as a few parts per million). However, there are a few drawbacks--first, the reactor is not available to collectors or dealers, except at some universities and secondly, the treatment of neutron bombardment may render the coin radioactive enough to make it

unsafe to handle for several months. This is particularly true with ancient coins showing traces of cobalt, carbon, strontium, or uranium.

When a current of high voltage electrons is directed onto a metal target such as tungsten or chromium, x-rays having a continuous range of energies are generated. (See Fig. 1.) In x-ray fluorescence analysis, the rays are directed onto the object undergoing analysis. Each element in the object absorbs some of the x-rays and then emits x-rays (fluorescences) having a characteristic wavelength and energy. The characteristic x-rays of all elements in the object are then directed onto an analyzing crystal such as lithium fluoride or sodium chloride where they are reflected (diffracted) at different angles for each element. A detector similar to a Geiger counter receives and counts the x-rays at a specific angle -- for example, the characteristic x-ray of iron are detected at 28.8 degrees from the plane surface of a lithium fluoride analysis crystal. The higher the concentration of an element in the sample, the greater the number of characteristic x-rays per second from that element are counted. Then composition of the sample can be calculated by comparing data from the counter with data from a standard having a similar composition.

The fluorescent x-rays emitted from the coins have relatively low energies and therefore, little pene-

trating power. Usually they are absorbed by as little as 0.0005 cm. of copper or silver. Thus, in x-ray fluorescence analysis, only the surfaces of coins are analyzed. But surfaces of most ancient coins are covered with a layer of corrosion products, usually oxides, sulfides, or carbonates which means that the ratio of metals present in the surface is usually different from that inside the coin. In such cases, the corrosion products must be cleaned before x-ray analysis.

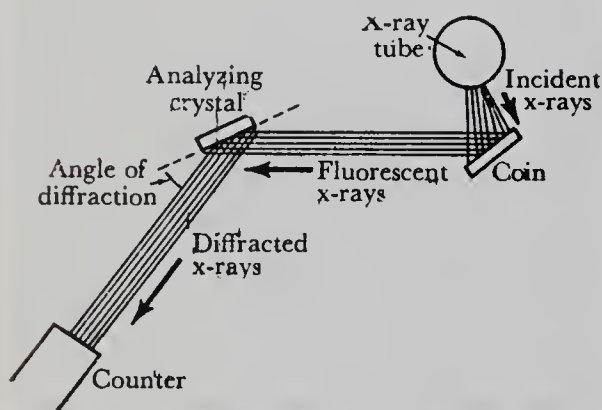


Figure 1. A coin is analyzed by x-ray diffraction by placing it in a beam of x-rays. The fluorescent x-rays that the coin emits are impinged upon an analyzing crystal. The angle of reflection of the rays off the crystal and the intensity of the rays are then measured to determine identity and concentration of metals present

Another problem involved in this process is surface depletion. It was found that much less copper and more silver than expected was present in certain Roman denarii (refer to Carter's work). Since surface depletion occurs in ancient coins it is necessary to test the sub-surface metal. This is done by slightly abrading away a thin layer of surface metal with an air stream containing aluminum oxide. Only about 0.002 cm. thickness is removed this way and does not detract from the coin. C.F. Carter verified this in

an extensive study done from 19 to 1966 on over 100 Roman coins containing from 1.2 to 5.1 per cent silver.

The depletion of copper at the surface of silver coins can be explained by the following theory. Although copper is soluble in molten silver, it is only very slightly soluble in silver at room temperature. When a silver coin blank containing several per cent copper is cooled from the melt, the copper exceeds its solubility in silver at some temperature and begins to precipitate. At room temperature the coin contains silver with small copper particles dispersed throughout. Its environment then preferentially leaches out or corrodes the copper particles exposed at the surface. The result is a depletion of copper and an apparent enrichment of silver at the surface.

U.S. silver coins are 90 per cent copper. They show copper depletion at the surface. The 40 per cent silver halves will tend to show this phenomenon even more so in due time.

Additional analytical data can be gathered by determining the density of the coins. This practice is based upon Archimedes principle. Suspend the coin by a fine thread in a cylinder of water and determine volume by reading the change in water volume. Then carefully weigh the coin. The weight over the volume is equal to its density. A pure gold coin has a density of about 19.3. A gold-plated lead counterfeit only has a density of about 12. (Density is usually expressed in grams per cubic centimeter, however, here just

numerical value is given.)

G.F. Carter analyzed several hundred copper and silver Roman coins using x-ray fluorescence and found traces of the following: (See Tables I and II), iron, zinc, tin, antimony, lead, cobalt, nickel, arsenic and gold. The compositions provide useful information about certain periods of history. They also are useful guides in exposing counterfeits of the coins of any given era. For example, coin #173 in Table I was minted in Spain and since it was a major tin source in the Roman empire, it shows a high per cent of tin (8.30.)

Copper coins of the Roman Republic from 205 to 30 B.C. varied widely in composition, but the coins of the early empire were uniform probably because the leaders of the Republic contracted minting to certain families but the emperors kept control over the coinage. During the Republic, antimony and arsenic were occasionally added to copper coins, whereas during the Empire after 180 A.D. tin and lead were usually added. Zinc was first added to copper coins around 45 B.C. and was last used about 230 A.D. Brass coins contain more iron than the copper coins.

Because of varied sources of ore, early colonial coins vary from Roman minted coins even of the same era. Composition of coins of the second century vary widely due to the practice of melting older coins to make new ones.

Silver was added to all copper coins from 260 to 360 A.D. (Table I.)

However, Republican denarius (54 B.C. A. Plautius-Bacchus reverse), a coin frequently mentioned in the Bible, does not contain silver, it contains 70 per cent tin, 28 per cent antimony, 1 per cent zinc, and minute quantities of lead, sulfur, iron, nickel and copper, and is certainly not a recent counterfeit. Odd as it sounds, it may have been a "government counterfeit." For instance, "silver" coins were made of silver-coated copper blanks and tin was sometimes used as a cheap substitute for silver in jewelry and other archaeological objects. The presence of antimony in tin denarium was thought to be impure tin. Another explanation for the unusual composition for this denarius is that it may have been used to test new dies! It is a soft metal and can be easily hammered or coined. It also melts easily.

Our knowledge of history can be expanded through the information drawn from x-ray coin analysis. With improved dating methods, coins can be accurately fixed to 10 to 20 years of their origin. Modern research in metallurgy and chemistry can add to this fund of knowledge by cross-checking other sources of historical data. Ore sources could be identified, mints recognized and counterfeits exposed. The value of x-ray analysis cannot be fully realized until more findings are made and published.

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Table I. Principal Components of Roman Copper Coins

Coin		Concentration, Weight %									
No.	Date	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	As	Ag	Sn	Sb	Pb
B.C.											
45	205 to 195	0.03	0.12	0.03	95.2	ND	0.1	0.02	3.6	0.02	0.61
49	167 to 155 ^a	0.12	0.19	0.02	85.1	ND	0.1	0.05	7.3	0.05	6.7
53	145 to 138 ^a	0.02	0.02	0.07	72.8	ND	2.4	0.10	1.7	2.8	19.0
91	86	0.02	ND	0.05	97.0	ND	ND	0.28	1.0	0.38	0.91
130	45 ^a	0.12	ND	ND	81.8	17.7	ND	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.13
173	20 ^a	0.02	ND	ND	81.3	ND	ND	ND	8.3	0.02	10.2
94	10 to 6 ^a	0.15	ND	0.15	98.0	ND	ND	0.27	0.17	0.79	0.12
A.D.											
60	22 to 23	0.13	0.02	0.31	99.3	ND	ND	ND	0.01	ND	ND
17	41	0.11	ND	0.02	99.4	ND	ND	0.05	0.01	ND	ND
66	64 to 66	0.19	ND	0.02	78.5	21.4	ND	0.04	0.02	0.09	0.22
14	87	0.12	0.01	0.03	98.4	0.09	ND	0.03	0.42	0.11	0.11
112	103 to 111	0.12	ND	ND	88.3	10.6	ND	0.04	0.35	0.11	0.23
105	141 ^a	0.32	0.01	0.02	87.0	9.3	ND	0.05	1.8	0.17	1.1
115	161 to 175	0.31	0.01	0.02	89.5	9.4	ND	0.03	0.08	0.14	0.24
120	180 to 192	0.05	ND	0.02	97.9	0.05	ND	0.05	0.48	0.19	1.0
131	216	0.12	0.01	0.23	96.2	0.06	ND	0.04	1.5	0.11	0.9
133	228 to 229 ^a	0.12	ND	ND	76.0	9.7	ND	0.07	8.4	0.06	5.5
138	265 to 270 ^a	0.06	ND	0.05	95.4	0.04	ND	3.6	0.20	0.06	0.34
5	276 to 282	0.28	ND	0.01	93.7	ND	ND	5.1	0.08	0.05	0.34
1	284 to 304	0.02	T	0.04	91.3	ND	0.05	2.2	2.4	0.09	3.6
23	307 to 314	0.03	ND	0.05	92.4	ND	0.05	3.1	1.7	0.14	2.1
7	335 to 337	0.05	0.01	0.05	94.1	ND	0.05	1.6	1.9	0.11	1.8
27	346 to 350	0.04	0.02	0.10	95.5	ND	0.1	1.2	1.2	0.19	1.4
28	383	0.11	0.02	0.09	94.9	0.03	0.05	0.3	0.92	0.15	3.1

ND = none detected. T = trace. ^a Approximate.

Table II. Nine Compositional Groups of Roman Copper Coins

Date	Fe	Co	Ni	Zn	As	Ag	Sn	Sb	Pb
B.C.									
205-110	<0.1	<0.06	<0.08	ND	0.5-3	<0.1	1-10	0.02-3	3-20
110-80	<0.1	0.01	0.1-0.8	ND	ND	0.08-0.3	0.03-8	0.1-1	0.1-1
30 B.C.-5 A.D. ^b	<0.1	ND	0.1-1	ND	0.1	0.2-0.4	^c	0.1-3	1-1
45 B.C.-50 A.D.	0.1-0.3 ^d	ND	<0.04	ND 18 ^e	ND	<0.1	0.01	<0.05	<0.1
A.D.									
50-100	0.1-0.3 ^d	0.01	<0.04	ND 18-20 ^e	ND	<0.1	0.1-1	0.06-0.12	0.1-0.2
100-200	0.1-0.4 ^d	0.01	<0.04	0.05 2-12 ^e	ND	<0.1	0.03-3	0.1-0.3	0.1-1
200-260	<0.1	ND	<0.04	0.05-0.1 1-6 ^e	ND	<0.08	0.2-9	0.06-0.15	1-6-8
260-310	0.01-0.06	ND	<0.04	ND	0.05	1-6	1-3	<0.1	0.3
310-383	<0.1	0.01-0.02	0.04-0.1	ND	0.05-0.1	0.3-2	1-2.5	0.1-0.15	1-1

ND = none detected. ^a Early coins minted about 200 B.C. have less than 1% Pb. ^b Colonial coins; not minted in Rome. ^c Tin content of colonial coins was usually much higher than in coins made in Rome at the same time. ^d Highest in brass coins. ^e Concentration in brass coins. ^f High lead concentrations occur in coins having high tin concentrations.

DUCATS

By DWIGHT A. SAFFORD

Recently a friend referred to his football game admission ticket as a "ducat". Inasmuch as I had not heard this slang expression for some time, I asked him if he knew the origin of the word "ducat". His total lack of knowledge on the subject invoked the thought that possibly in this modern age, even some coin collectors might not be familiar with the origin of the "ducat".

A dictionary defines "ducat" as any of several gold or silver coins formerly used in some European countries, their values varying from about 83¢ to \$2.32 or; a slang expression or term for a ticket; or especially an admission ticket.

This definition of "ducat - any of several gold or silver coins formerly used in some European countries" contains no information as to when, where, or what the original "ducat" was. Possibly the first ducat was the grosso, the largest denomination silver coin added to the Italian denari coinage in the mid twelfth century by Roger II of Sicily for his Duchy of Apulia. Later issues bearing the legend Sit Tibi; Christe, datus, Quem Tu regis, iste Ducatus, abbreviated into SIT.T.XTE.D.Q.T.B.REG. ISTE DUCAT., ("Unto Thee, O Christ, be dedicated this Duchy which Thou rulest") became known as ducats from the last word in the legend "ducat".

About 1280, the Doge, or city ruler of Venice, Giovanni Dandolo, struck a thin gold coin about the

size of a nickel, called a Zecchino (from the word Zecca), meaning in Italian 'the Palace', which was the building housing the Venitian Mint. Bearing the same legend as the silver grosso, it too, quickly assumed the title of the gold "ducat". This gold ducat was extensively imitated throughout the world, though with much variation of type; and eventually the term "ducat" was applied to many coins having little or nothing in common with the original "ducat". spelled with a "K" in Germany, the "ducat" became the principle gold coin of Europe for four centuries, to be replaced only when the metric system brought in the gold "Franc".. Even then, many countries continued to issue trade "ducats" on the side, such as the Dutch trade "ducats" issued as late as the 1940's, and the Vienna mints issue of the old Franz Joseph "ducats", with the perennial date 1915 as a trade coin.

It is interesting to note that though the Turks soon copied the weight and fineness, if not the design, of the Venitian "ducat", they called it a "sequin". Our modern world now refers to "sequin" as glittering objects used for adornment, perhaps little knowing that originally the "sequin" was a gold coin often used by the Turks to adorn their women's clothing.

This is the story of the origin of the “ducat”, and though the term no longer applies to coins, it can be used to describe an admission ticket.

THE CRISTERO REBELLION

By FRANK MENDEZ

On Feb. 10, 1926, instructions were sent to all law offices to enforce the anti-religious clauses of the constitution of 1917 formed at Queretaro, which were purposely inserted at the time of its forming to keep a check on the Catholic church from ever becoming influential or powerful in the government as it was before the revolution of 1910. These clauses were re-issued with special reference to Catholics: that steps be taken to transfer to the Government ownership of all property of the clergy and to exercise special zeal in suppressing any member or layman who took part in a public protest to the constitution of the Republic.

All property and residences of bishops and priests included were confiscated. Religious communities were suppressed or obliged to abstain from benevolent and educational services to which they were devoted and the clergy could not wear their religious habits in public.

The 1917 constitution was not ratified by popular vote, nor submitted to the States of the Union for their action. To put it into effect, enforcement laws were necessary. President Carranza was a little prudent about the anti-clergy clauses, but when Calles was president he showed no restraint in his program of suppression.

Church leaders organized non-violent opposition, but when Calles took repressive measures, Catholics rose in rebellion. From this came the "Liga Nacional Defensora de la Libertad Religiosa" (National Defensive League of Religious Freedom.)

This came to be known as the "Cristero Rebellion" from the cry of the Catholic guerrilla warriors which was "Viva Cristo Rey".

Calles, furious at the opposition of the "Cristeros", imposed the "Ley Calles" on July 31, 1926. Priests and nuns were imprisoned or worse. Calles, conscious of the difficulty he might encounter if foreign clergy were to suffer, decided on summary expulsion. As an aftermath of the law, thousands were killed and church properties burned and looted. The situation was complicated by political questions and worsened by the assassination of Pres-Elect Arango Obregon by a Catholic. By March 1929, U.S. Ambassador Morrow and others convinced both sides to agree to a truce. The interim-Pres. Portillo Gil negotiated with the Arch-Bishop of Morelia, and on June 22, 1929 President published a declaration that the government would not interfere in affairs of the church, but after hostilities ended, the promises made by the government were known to be broken. Participants suffered and restrictions on the Catholic Church were resumed.

No coins as such were minted by the "Cristeros" but they did make something similar, used as a means of identification. The one in the author's collection is illustrated above, made of brass, dated 1926 with the numeral "20" inscribed on it. Some pieces are found with a loop which suggests they may have been worn around the neck on a chain.

CLUB NEWS

AMERICAN BRITISH NUMIS. SOCIETY

The June 4th meeting was held at a new location. The new being California Federal Savings & Loan Building, 10680 W. Pico Blvd. Los Angeles.

The speaker for the evening was the well known numismatist MAURICE M. GOULD.

The Second Annual Banquet is to be held on July 23, 1970.

AZTECA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The program for the April 24 meeting was MEXICAN HISTORY IN NUMISMATICS by EDWARD BEALS, but unfortunately this was cancelled until a later date.

Welcomed at a recent meeting was a new member from Magdalena, Sonora Mexico. But in all the excitement we forgot to write down his name, but we certainly didn't for him. The Best of Show Award was given to RAY ERKSON at a recent northern Coin Show.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB

At the April 16th meeting the speakers were BEN & CLARE ABELSON on the subject NUMISMATIC STUDY TOUR OF ISRAEL.

Claire and Ben have recently returned from Israel and showed what slides they had been able to get developed in time.

The May meeting program was displays by the members of their other hobbies, which proved to be

very interesting and enlightening.

CULVER CITY COIN CLUB

April meeting was the event of the Congratulation Party given for Elizabeth Goodson and Bill Wisslead on their recent marriage.

The club was happy to see some old members turning up again such as Ray Ross, Julius Gladstein, Pat Kelly and Mike Zagorin.

The speaker for April was ALVA CHRISTENSEN who gave an interest-talk on MOMENTS TO REMEMBER AS A COIN DEALER.

The speaker at the June 4 meeting was LAURA W. NEMEZ on the subject NUMISMATICS AND THE ART OF EXHIBITING.

No speaker was scheduled for the May meeting, however, ERIC WARNER gave an interesting account of the M.G.M. auction.

COMPTON COIN CLUB

Compton Coin Club and Lakewood Coin Club have merged and are now the TRIANGLE COIN CLUB.

DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS

April meeting was the installation of newly elected Officers and Board members, by James L. Betton. One interesting aspect of the installation ceremony was that each new officer was presented with a candle and instructed to receive a light from the preceding person, symbolizing the passing of numismatic

knowledge from person to person.

There was a specially decorated Birthday Cake to mark the occasion of the Club's Ninth Anniversary.

ECHO PARK COIN CLUB

The speaker for the April meeting was JIM BETTON on COINAGE OF FORT MARLBORO.

The speaker for June was the well known numismatist A. KOSOFF.



Robert Vick presenting Jim Betton special speakers medal for his presentation in April on California Midwinter Exposition memorabilia of 1964.

ISRAEL COIN CLUB

The May meeting was highlighted by the occasion of the talk and presentation of slides by BEN and CLAIRE ABELSON on their NUMISMATIC TRIP TO ISRAEL. Each person in the audience was given a 10 Agorot dated 1966 as a souvenir token gift, which they had specially brought back from Israel.

New members greeted were: Phil Max, Williams Coombs, Lil D. Janka, Rhoda Fishgold, A.F. Wildbeck.

The Club celebrates its fifth anniversary on June 21, with a birthday party in conjunction with C.O.I.

NO. HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB

At the April 14th meeting the speaker DICK RIPPEY gave an interesting and impromptu talk on the conversion of New Zealand coinage into the decimal system.

The speaker at the May meeting was RALPH MITCHELL, who showed pictures with sound, illustrating the Franklin Mints production of Coins and Medals.

ORANGE COAST COIN CLUB

The Club gives 20 Silver dollars to the club in the area which had the most members from its club attend a regular meeting of OCCO.

Orange County dealers donate the silver dollars, and members of the visiting clubs must show membership cards and an accurate record is kept.

SOCIETY for INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS

SIN in its continuing efforts to serve the international collector and its members in over 40 countries around the world has just released two new book length specialized monographs: "Ethiopia - Treasure House of Africa" by Melvin J. Kohl is a definitive study of the history, geophy and numismatic of this little recognized area; the

book is profusely illustrated and has not only grading and mint charts but also an up to date price guideline. The other book is "Maldives Islands Money" by Tim J. Browder and certainly will become the standard reference work covering primitive barter, currency, stamps and coins; history is interwoven to give an excellent over-all picture and all Arabic symbols and legends are fully translated and explained. Both books are available for sale to the general collector at \$2.50 per book from the Bureau of Publications, Box 943, Santa Monica, Calif. 90406.

In preparation for fall publication are "Tokens, Medals, Currency and Coinage of Panama" by Edward Majilton, and "Olympic Coins and Medals from Ancient Time to Date" by Vincent Beretta.

SIN's ten year project of cataloging the coins of the world from 1450 to 1750 is well under way with over 70 of its world wide membership producing specialized papers.

SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB

The May meeting fell on Mother's Day, so unfortunately the meeting was small.

Good results were obtained from the recent Centinela Days exhibits on May 16th in Inglewood advertising the club and calling attention to the varied programs held at the Club.

July 12th will be the Clubs Anniversary. Plans are being made.

TORRANCE COIN CLUB

The The speaker for the May meeting was unable to make it, so the Past President, Mac McClafin came through to save the day with a slide program entitled WORLD TRADE DOLLARS from the NASC Visual Education Library.

The June 16th meeting was a "Silver Dollar Night", all the door prizes and special drawing being silver dollars.

The June speaker was NICK BONOVIK who spoke on some of the good fortunes he discovered with a metal detector.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB

The speaker for April was the well known numismatist KARL BRAINARD.

The Club wishes to express its thanks to MARY ELLEN NEWELL for the HAPPY BIRTHDAY badges, and brand new 1970 cents for everyone.

New members to the club are: Al Kalal, Alan C. Fried, Christ Gagliano, William L. Robinson, Bob Allebe and the new Junior member, Alan S. Goldman.

The Board of Directors have set September 26th and 27th for the 12th Annual West Valley Coin-o-Rama.

MEMBER CLUBS

- AMERICAN BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** Motell's Mortuary, Mission Rm., 3rd & Alamitos Sts, Long Beach, Calif. 1st Thursday, 7.30 p.m.
- ANAHEIM COIN CLUB** California Federal Saving & Loan, 600 N. Euclid Street, Anaheim, Calif. 2nd. Thursday, 7.30 p.m.
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3344, Anaheim, Calif. 90803
- ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF AMERICA** (Los Angeles Chapter) State Mutual Saving & Loan, 15th & Wilshire, Santa Monica, Calif. 1st Sunday, 2.00 p.m..
- AZTECA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** California Federal Savings & Loan, Pico & Overland, Los Angeles, Calif. 4th Friday, 8.00 p.m.
- BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB** 1620 Truxton Police Dept. Base, Bakersfield, Calif. 1st & 3rd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.
- BAY CITIES COIN CLUB** Westdale Savings & Loan, 2920 South Sepulveda Blvd. W. Los Angeles, Calif. 3rd Thursday, 8.00 p.m.
- CALIFORNIA FOREIGN COIN CLUB** Community Bldg, 647 San Vincent, West Hollywood, Calif. 2nd Friday, 7.00 p.m.
- CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY** Meets quarterly, various places. c/o Sally Marx, Corr. Secy., P.O. Box 227, Canoga Park, Calif. 91305
- CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION** Secretary, Charles Colver, 611 N. Banna Ave. Covina, Calif. Meets twice a year at convention.
- CALTECH-J.P.L. NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** Caltech Campus, Room 168, Church Bldg. Crn. Wilson & San Pasqual, Pasadena, Calif. 3rd Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.
- CENTRAL COAST COIN CLUB** 2880 Broad St. San Luis Obispo, Calif. 8.00 p.m.
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1048, San Luis Obispo, Calif. 93401
- CONEJO VALLEY COIN CLUB** Acacia School Auditorium, 55 West Norman Ave. Thousand Oaks, Calif. 2nd Thursday, 7.30 p.m.
- CON. OF INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS (C.O.I.N.)** Los Angeles Hilton Hotel Los Angeles, Calif. Meets Annually in Convention in June
- COVINA COIN CLUB** Recreation Hall, 340 Valencia, Covina, California 3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.
- CROWN CITY COIN CLUB** Security 1st National Bank, 204 E. 6th St., Covina. 2nd & 4th Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.
- CULVER CITY COIN CLUB** Veterans Memorial Bldg, Culver Blvd. & Oveland Ave. Culver City, Calif. 2nd, Thursday, 8.00 p.m.
- DESERT COIN PROSPECTORS** Irwin Elementary School, Mojave St. Victorville Ca 1st Tuesday, 8.00 p.m..
- DOUGLAS SANTA MONICA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** Douglas Globemaster Grill 2905 Ocean Park Blvd, Santa Monica, Calif. 2nd Monday, 7.30 p.m.
- DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS** Downey Women's Club, 9813 S. Paramount, Downey, Ca 1st Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.
- EAST LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB** 932 So. Gerhart Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. 3rd Monday, 8.00 p.m..
- ECHO PARK COIN CLUB** Echo Pk Methodist Church, 1226 N. Alvarado Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 4th Monday, 7.30 p.m.
- EL MONTE COIN CLUB** El Monte Civic Center, 3130 N. Tyler, El Monte, Calif. 4th Monday, 7.00 p.m.

- ERROR CLUB OF HOLLYWOOD** 1505 N. Edgemont St, Hollywood, California
Last Friday each month, 7.45 p.m. (6th Floor)
- FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS** Eagles Hall, Alder & Arrow, Fontana, Calif.
2nd Friday, 7.30 p.m.
- FORTY-NINER COIN CLUB** Girl's Club House, South Gate Park, Tweedy and
Southern, South Gate, Calif. 2nd Wednesday, 7.45 p.m..
- GARDEN GROVE COIN CLUB** Orange Hall, Century & Taft, Garden Grove, Calif.
4th Thursday, 7.30 p.m.
- GENERAL DYNAMICS COIN CLUB** Plant Recreation Club House, 5th at Bellevue,
Pomona, Calif. 4th Friday, 7.30 p.m.
- GLEN CITY COIN CLUB** Blanchard Community Library, North 8th Street,
Santa Paula, Calif. 1st. Monday, 7.30 p.m.
- GLENDALE COIN CLUB** Glendale Federal Savings & Loan, 401 N. Brand, Glendale
2nd Friday, 7.30 p.m.
- HAPEA COIN CLUB** 1216 E. Imperial Highway, El Segundo, California
3rd Monday, 7.30 p.m.
- ISRAEL COIN CLUB** State Mutual Saving & Loan Bldg, 1505 Wilshire Bouvelard,
Santa Monica, Calif. Last Sunday each month, 2.00 p.m.
- KAISER COIN CLUB** Club House No.1, Kaiser Steel Plant, Fontana, Calif.
4th Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.
- LAGUNA HILLS COIN CLUB** Corner El Tora & Valencia, Laguna Hills, Calif.
1st. Monday, 7.30 p.m.
- LA MIRADA COIN CLUB**, Charlotte Anthony School, Barbata at Alondro, La Mirada
3rd Friday, 8.00 p.m. Mailing Address P.O.Box 674, La Mirada, Ca. 90638
- LAWNDALE COIN CLUB** Hawthorne Memorial Center, 3901 W.El Segundo Blvd.
Hawthorne, Calif. 3rd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.
- L.E.R.C. NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** Lockheed Recreation Center, 2814 Empire,
Burbank, Calif. 1st & 3rd Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.
- LONG BEACH COIN CLUB** Mottell's Mortuary, 3rd & Alamitos, Long Beach, Ca.
1st Monday, 7.30 p.m.
- LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB** Olympian Motor Hotel, Chariot Room, 1903 W. Olympic
Los Angeles, Calif. 1st Friday, 8.00 p.m.
- MAR VISTA COIN CLUB** Mount Olive Lutheran Church, 14th & Ocean Park,
Santa Monica, Calif. 2nd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.
- MONTEREY PARK COIN CLUB** Service Clubhouse, 440 South McPherrin Ave.
Monterey Park, Calif. 4th Friday, 8.00 p.m.
- NORTHROP COIN CLUB** 12626 Chadron Avenue, Hawthorne, California
2nd & 4th Monday, 7.30 p.m.
- N. AMERICAN AVIATION-ROCKWELL CORP. STAMP & COIN CLUB.** Recreation
Hall, 5353 W. Imperial, Los Angeles, Calif. 1st Monday, 7.00 p.m.
- N. AMERICAN ROCKWELL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** 16133 Woodruff, Bellflower, Ca.
3rd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.
- NORTHERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOC.** P.O. Box 5075, San Jose, Calif.
Meets annually in Convention
- NORTH HIGH SCHOOL STAMP & COIN CLUB** 182nd St. & Yukon, Torrance, Calif.
1st & 3rd Thursday, 7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.

- NORTH HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB** Glendale Federal Savings & Loan, Ventura
Laurel Canyon, Studio City, Calif. 2nd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.
- NORTH VALLEY COIN CLUB** 1309 Bordon Street, Sylmar, California
2nd Thursday, 7.30 p.m.
- NORWALK CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB** Hoxie Ave. School, 12324 Hoxie, Norwalk
1st Friday, 8.00 p.m.
- ORANGE COAST COIN CLUB** Mariners Library Bldg, 2005 Dover Drive,
Newport Beach, Calif. 2nd Monday,, 7.30 p.m.
- ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB** Fullerton Savings & Loan Bldg, 200 W. Common
wealth, Fullerton, Calif. 4th Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.
- ORANGE COUNTY NUMISMATIC ERROR CLUB** Santa Ana Public Library, 8th
and Ross Sts, Santa Ana, Calif. 2nd Tuesday, 7.00 p.m.
- OXNARD COIN CLUB** Oxnard Community Center, Ventura Room, 800 Hobson Way
Oxnard, Ca. 3rd. Wednesday; 7.30 p.m. (P.O. Box 855 Oxnard, Ca.)
- PENNIES TO DOLLARS COIN CLUB** (Ralph's Market Employees Association)
3410 W. 3rd St. Los Angeles, Calif. 1st Thursday, 7.30 p.m.
- PICO RIVERA COIN CLUB** N.Ranchito School, 8837 Olympic, Pico Rivera, Ca
2nd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.
- PILLARS LIMITED COIN CLUB** 12240 Archwood Dr., No. Hollywood, Calif.
Valley Plaza Recreation Ctr. 3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.
- POMONA VALLEY COIN CLUB** 172 West Monterey, Pomona, California
1st Saturday, 8.00 p.m.
- REDLANDS COIN CLUB** Provident Bank, 125 E. Citrus Ave, Redlands, Calif.
2nd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.
- ROCKATOMIC COIN CLUB** Rocketdyne, 8500 Fallbrook, Canoga Park, Calif.
4th Monday,, 7.30 p.m.
- SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB** Recreation Center, 11th & E. Sts,
San Bernardino, Calif. 2nd Thursday, 7.30 p.m.
- SAN FERNANDO VALLEY COIN CLUB** 12240 Archwood Dr, No. Hollywood, Ca
Valley Plaza Recreation Ctr. 3rd Thursday, 8.00 p.m.
- SAN GABRIEL VALLEY COIN CLUB** Huntington-Sheriton Hotel, 1401 S.Oak Kn
Pasadena, Calif. 3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.
- SANTA ANA COIN CLUB** Recreation Clubhouse, 1104 W. 8th St, Santa Ana, Ca
3rd Monday, 7.30 p.m.
- SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB** Recreation Center, Carillo & Anacapa Strs,
Santa Barbara, Calif. 3rd Monday, 8.00 p.m.
- SANTA MARIA COIN CLUB** Veterans Memorial Bldg, Pine & N.Price, Santa Maria
3rd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.
- SIMI VALLEY COIN CLUB** Larwin Community Center, Simi, California
3rd Sunday, 7.30 p.m.
- SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS** California Savings & Loan, Pico
Overland, West Los Angeles, Calif. 4th Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.
- SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS** San Gabriel Valley Chapter
Wilshire Savings & Loan, Colorado & Myrtle, Monrovia, Calif.
3rd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.
- SOUTH EAST SIERRA COIN CLUB** 362 North Main Street, Bishop, California
4th Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ANCIENT NUMISMATIC SOCIETY Far meeting
information write to: P.O. Box 221, Tarzana, Calif.

SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB 4441 W. Lennox Blvd, Inglewood, Calif.
2nd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

SUN CITY (CALIF) COIN CLUB Security Bank Community Room, Sun City
2nd Monday, 7.30 p.m.

TORRANCE COIN CLUB 3855 242nd Street, Torrance, California
3rd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

TRIANGLE COIN CLUB Equitable Savings & Loan Assoc., 16804 Bellflower,
Bellflower, Calif. 3rd Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.

TUSTIN COIN CLUB Tustin Youth Center, 600 W. 6th Street, Tustin, Calif.
2nd Wednesday, 7.30 p.m. (P.O. Box 11, Tustin 92680)

UPLAND COIN CLUB Recreation Bldg., Upland Memorial Pk, E. Foothill Blvd.
Upland, Calif. 3rd Saturday, 8.00 p.m.

VALLEY COIN CLUB Men's Club, Los Alamitos, Calif. 2nd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

VANDENBERG NUMISMATIC SOCIETY Missile View Community Center,
Vandenberg, Calif. 1st & 3rd Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB Ventura County Library, Elizabeth Tapping Rm,
Ventura, Calif. 2nd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB Masonic Temple, 7216 Valmont, Tujunga, Calif.
3rd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB Reseda Women's Club, 7901 Lindley Ave, Reseda.
4th Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB Parnell Park, Scott Ave & Lambert, Whittier, Calif.
2nd Friday, 8.00 p.m.



THIS SPACE IS AVAILABLE for other friendly clubs
to join us in promoting Numismatics, and help us make
our 16th Annual Convention a success.

CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS

CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY ANNUAL ALL DAY MEETING

JULY 19, 1970

Women's Club, 172 W. Monterey Rd., Pomona, Calif.

CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 17th ANNUAL CONVENTION

AUG. 5 - 8, 1970

Hotel Nova Scotian, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 79th ANNUAL CONVENTION

AUG. 18 - 22, 1970

Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONVENTION

SEPT. 17 - 20, 1970

Jack Tar Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION 47th SEMI-ANNUAL CONVENTION

OCT. 30 - NOV. 1, 1970

Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

SENSATIONAL SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION of SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

FEBRUARY 18, 19, 20, 21, 1971

Los Angeles-Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles